

Czar's Reign Characterized by Deep Inconsistency and Bold Intrigue

Nicholas Had Lofty Ideals, but Weakness Made Him Prey of Schemers

Morbid and Often Cruel in Methods

Timidity Led to Charge He Was Lukewarm in Prosecuting War

EX-RULER WHO WAS PUT TO DEATH



Lofty ideals rarely attained, apparent good intentions seldom translated into action, and enlightened and progressive thought that found expression more often in reaction and oppressive acts in reforms, made the character and career of Nicholas Romanoff, deposed Emperor of Russia, a strange commingling of contradictions and inconsistencies. Although personally he seemed sincere, simple, straightforward, peace-loving, moderate and of benevolent intent, disliking hypocrisy or ostentation, a model husband and a tender father, yet it was often asserted that he ruled Russia in a reactionary spirit, was jealous of authority, aroused to action chiefly over trifles, that he was incapable of generosity or sympathy for the oppressed, subject to morbid moods during which he was capable of cruelty, was superstitious, vacillating and timid. Though he dealt humanely in some respects with the minor rationalities merged into Russia, the Jews under his rule suffered great restriction. Withholding Russia from war with England and developing the Franco-Russian Entente into a formal alliance, he yet allowed Russia to drift into war with Japan and when Russia drew her sword to halt the progress of German aggression, failed to prosecute the war with energy and is said to have preferred a German victory to liberal control of the Russian government.

Early Showed Timidity

Nicholas, son and successor of Emperor Alexander III, was born in St. Petersburg May 18, 1868, was educated under the direction of Constantine Pobedonostoff, procurator general of the Holy Synod, and received military training, but had no personal taste for soldiering. Before his accession to the throne he was sent on a tour of Greece, Egypt, India and Japan, where he narrowly escaped assassination by a Jew named S. G. in that incident, it was said, the Russian heir-apparent gave evidence of timidity.

He succeeded to the throne on November 1, 1894, at the death of his father and within a few weeks thereafter married Princess Alexandra Alix, afterward known as Alexandra Feodorovna, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse, by whom he had four daughters, the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Marie and Anastasia, and one son, the Grand Duke Alexis, heir apparent to the Russian throne up to the time of his father's abdication. Emperor Nicholas' coronation at Moscow a year and a half later was attended by a festival in which 2,000 persons were crowded to death.

The autocratic ruler of many millions of Russians was twenty-six years old when he succeeded to the throne.

Called Hague Conference

Five years after his accession to the throne Nicholas called to Europe by calling, in 1899, the first peace conference at The Hague to discuss the principle of disarmament and arbitration. By some Nicholas was held largely responsible for the Russo-Japanese War on the ground that he permitted his favorites to develop the aggressive policy in Manchuria and Korea which aroused Japan to hostility.

The constitutional reforms in Russia inaugurated by Nicholas were attributed to the growth of a democratic spirit among the Russian people and to the internal dissensions caused by the revelations of official incompetence and dishonesty in the war with Japan. A general strike in Petrograd in September, 1905, gave the Emperor warning of the danger of a revolution, and to prevent this he issued in October a ukase promising a representative assembly and other reforms.

Election of radical Dumas, as the Russian constitutional assembly is known, apparently aroused in Nicholas fears of what might develop from a popular government, and they were soon pronounced. Restriction of suffrage resulted and a more conservative Duma was elected.

Clashed With Austria

Adoption of a policy of fostering the development of Slav nationalities in the Balkans led Nicholas into a clash with Austria-Hungary, and when the German Emperor aligned himself beside Austria "in shining armor" Russian ambitions suffered a check. To what extent Nicholas dictated the policy of challenging Austrian aggressions upon Serbia, which led to the great war that began in 1914, is not revealed, but he is

said to have insisted that Germany should not be permitted to awe Russia.

Although the influences leading to the revolution of March, 1917, which forced the abdication, were various and some of them obscure, it was evident that the leaders of Russian liberal thought blamed the Emperor for failure to prosecute the war successfully, for continuing the rule of the bureaucrats and for the growth of pro-German influences at the Russian court, which were undermining Russia's war strength.

One of these for which the Emperor was held personally responsible was the mysterious power exercised by Gregory Rasputin, the mystic monk, who had obtained great ascendancy over both the Emperor and Empress.

Crown Is Overthrown

The government had ordered the dissolution of the Council of the Empire and the Duma. The hungry people were incensed by lack of food supplies and held the government responsible for their sufferings. The Duma rejected the imperial ukase of dissolution, continued its meetings and organized an executive committee. It was believed to represent the demand of the people that the war should be prosecuted with greater vigor and efficiency. The troops in Petrograd sustained the Duma, and within three days from its inception the revolution was accomplished, the government overthrown and Nicholas forced to abdicate.

The Emperor was then at the Russian army headquarters. He attempted to transfer the throne to his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, but he, in turn, abdicated, and the Romanoff dynasty, which had ruled the destinies of the Russian Empire for more than three hundred years, was brought to an end. At the order of the executive committee of the Duma, Nicholas, who had signed his abdication at midnight, Tsarskoe-Selo Palace, which was to be his prison, and was placed under guard. He delivered a farewell address to his soldiers, who listened unresponsively, and at its conclusion sang the "Marseillaise."

Transferred to Siberia

Nicholas seemed to be stunned by the suddenness of the blow and made no attempt to resist. He rejected the suggestion of one of his generals that the Russian lines be opened to let the Germans pass through and "deal with the cannibals in Petrograd," declaring that he was no traitor.

Last August the former Emperor and his family were sent to Tobolsk, in Western Siberia, where so many hundreds of the political enemies of the 'Czar had been sent into exile during the years of the Romanoffs' power. There they lived in a shabby apartment house without servants or any sort of conveniences.

Then in May word came from Moscow that the former Emperor, his wife and one of their daughters had been transferred from Tobolsk to Ekaterinburg, 170 miles southeast of Perm, on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains. This transfer was ordered because it was suspected monarchists in the vicinity of Tobolsk were seeking to procure the escape of the prisoners. Since then there have been many and varied rumors concerning the Romanoffs—that Nicholas had escaped; that he had been assassinated; and that he had been executed.

His Fortune \$2,000,000,000
His state prisoner must have been in painful contrast with that which he enjoyed as Russian autocrat. His private wealth had been estimated at \$2,000,000,000, but it was confessed that no accurate idea of its vastness was obtainable. His income was believed to exceed \$50,000,000 a year. His personal expenses were placed at \$50 a day, but the expenses of maintaining the royal state were almost incredible.

In appearance Nicholas was rather slender and undersized and, being sensitive on that point, usually occupied the foreground when a photograph was being made, so his size would be exaggerated. His resemblance to King George of England was often remarked.

British List 16,981

Casualties for Week

LONDON, July 20.—British casualties reported in the week ending today total 16,981, compared with 14,911 reported in the previous week. These are divided as follows:
Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 91; men, 1,411.
Wounded or missing: Officers, 291; men, 16,168.

parently, there was no such legal procedure. The Bolsheviks represent only a Russian minority.

224 Cholera Cases Are Reported in Moscow

LONDON, July 20.—Cholera has broken out in Moscow, according to a Russian wireless message, received here today. Within the last twenty-four hours, the message says, there have been 224 cases registered in Moscow, 234 known cholera cases, 78 suspected cholera cases and 26 cases of stomach disease. The dispatch says that so far as known 120 cases of cholera have occurred in the province of Petrograd.

Semenoff's Forces Strike

Hard Blow at Bolsheviks

LONDON, July 20.—General Semenoff, the situation in Eastern Siberia, says a Tien-Tsin dispatch to "The Daily Mail," dated Thursday, has inflicted a sharp blow with heavy losses in men, stores and ammunition. The correspondent does not specify his opponents nor the date and place of the action.

An Associated Press dispatch from Peking, dated Monday, reported that General Semenoff again had taken the field and had occupied Shashan. It was not reported that there was any fighting.

Slaying of Ex-Czar Confirmed by Berlin

(By The United Press)

AMSTERDAM, July 20.—A dispatch from Berlin today declared the report of the shooting of former Czar Nicholas of Russia at Ekaterinburg July 16 is confirmed.

Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia Refuse Anti-Bolshevik Aid

(By The Associated Press)

VLADIVOSTOK, July 15 (delayed).—The present situation in Siberia may be described as transitional from the Bolshevik regime to conditions not yet permitting an accurate diagnosis. The military situation is as follows:

Forty thousand Czecho-Slovaks hold the Transsiberian Railroad between Samara and Irkutsk, detachments occupying Tselinsk, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Tomsk and Krasnoyarsk.

The Czecho-Slovak National Council at Vladivostok assumes that the Czechs, cooperating with local bodies, have everywhere in the direction of the railroad, but that they are not available owing to the total interruption of all communication with the interior. It is presumed that the Czechs are moving eastward in the direction of Irkutsk, as their rear is secured. It is estimated that 500,000 war prisoners are distributed throughout Siberia, of which 35,000 have voluntarily joined the Red Guards or become engaged in German political propaganda. This number may be augmented, as the Bolsheviks have forcibly recruited war prisoners. This factor may create conditions inimical to the advance of the Czechs.

Of the 14,000 Czechs who reached Vladivostok 12,000 are engaged in active military operations against the Bolsheviks at Khabarovsk. The Czechs today occupied Spasskaya after overcoming stubborn resistance. Bolshevik agitators are trying to arouse the village against the Czechs.

Having assumed responsibility for order here the Czechs have maintained quiet in Vladivostok. They do not support the self-styled Siberian government and do not take offers of assistance from Russian factions opposed to the Bolsheviks.

It is believed that the Red Guard movements are directed by officers of the Central Powers. Many Magyar troops are fighting with the Bolsheviks.

Former German Captives Said to Control Irkutsk

(By The Associated Press)

TOKIO, Monday, July 16.—Advices received here from Irkutsk are to the effect that former German prisoners, in the guise of internationalists, have obtained control of the Soviet government of that city. This is regarded here as changing the complexion of the Russian question.

Best opinion in Tokio is unanimous that the question of intervention must be handled with the greatest delicacy, but it is generally agreed that matters have reached a crisis. Japanese interest is centered in Washington, where an important exchange of views is believed in progress.

Pajamas First Aid Clothing For Victims of Gas Attacks

(By The Associated Press)

PARIS, July 20.—Hospital pajamas made by American women have been found of the utmost service in replacing gas-injured clothing at the seven regular Red Cross first aid stations which have been started in France.

To relieve of the gased men of the clothing they have been wearing, give them a bath, supply them with clean pajamas and a blanket is all that can be done immediately. Covered with the Red Cross blanket, they go to the nearest hospital.

Ex-Czar's Death Often Reported And Then Denied

(By The Associated Press)

There have been many rumors since June 24 that former Emperor Nicholas had been assassinated. The first of these stated that he had been killed at Ekaterinburg by Red Guards. This report was denied later, but this denial was closely followed by a Geneva dispatch saying that Nicholas had been executed by beheading. This report seemed to be confirmed by advices to Washington from Stockholm.

The next report was what purported to be an intercepted wireless message from M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in which it was stated that Nicholas was dead. Still another report was to the effect that the former Emperor had been bayoneted while being taken from Ekaterinburg to Perm. To all these reports there was no direct confirmation.

There seemingly is no question that yesterday's dispatch is authentic. It comes in the form of a Russian wireless dispatch and, as the wireless plants of Russia are under the control of the Bolsheviks, it appears that it is an official version of the death of the former Emperor.

It is interesting to note the similarity in the fate of Czar Nicholas and that which befell the unfortunate Louis XVI of France. The latter, like the present-day monarch, was deposed by his people, imprisoned and eventually executed.

The Bolshevik movement in Russia, the revolutionary party of France was long in coming to the position of power needed to accomplish the downfall of the recognized rulers of the country. Its early efforts proved quite as abortive as did those of the revolutionary elements of Russia.

Eventually there was a convention of the revolutionaries and royalty was formally declared to be abolished. The same convention later tried the deposed King on charges of treason, and four months to a day after he was removed from his throne Louis XVI was executed. In the case of the Czar, ap-

Prisoners Held by Germans Write in Cheerful Strain

Letters Bear Conflicting Testimony Regarding Food in Enemy Country

Mother Sad, but Proud

Mrs. Moscaroli Has Two Candles Burning for Boy Who "Gave All"

Two young New England soldiers, now prisoners in Germany, have written home from what is apparently a distributing station in Darmstadt to ally fears of relatives. Both say they are well, but they offer conflicting testimony concerning the food situation in the enemy country.

What Alfred Gesner thinks of it is indicated by the following lines from a letter to his wife in Hadlyme, Conn.: "I'd give anything for some good old American food. You don't know how good it would be just now."

On the other hand, Jack Doble writes to his mother, Mrs. W. H. Doble, of 241 South Street, Quincy, Mass., that he has enough cats to keep perfectly healthy.

Gesner, who is the father of a baby born after he went to France, was captured in his first battle, some time in March. Doble, a graduate of Phillips Exeter and formerly a member of the medical unit attached to the 102d Machine Gun Battalion, is taken at the battle of Seicheprey, on April 20. He enlisted while a freshman at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, before his twenty-first birthday, and left last September for France, where he has a brother, Kendall, also serving. His letter, dated May 1, follows:

"I was taken April 20, about 4:30 a. m. I was quite existing. In fact, I expected that my minutes were numbered. I won't try to tell you of it until I get back."

"After crossing No Man's Land to the enemy trenches we were taken back of the lines to a place where we were given something to eat. That night we went by train to another place, where we stayed for a week. We then travelled by train to our present camp. We are to be moved again. When I get our permanent address I will let you know."

"You are allowed to write as often as you like; also, to send as much stuff as you like. Tobacco is terribly expensive, and not to my taste. We have enough cats to keep perfectly healthy, as I am at present. Of course, we do not eat any delicacies. We are treated very well and our barracks are very clean. We take baths every so often and have our clothes sterilized. So you see there is absolutely nothing to worry about."

"I don't know how Kendall is. I imagine you have heard from him. As yet I am not allowed to write to him. I suppose in time we shall have some work to do, but for the time being I will be given a chance to buy little articles—razor, etc. I lost all those 'Science and Health' and the sweater Margaret knitted for me when I was taken. Well, as the French say, 'C'est la guerre!'"

125 U. S. Prisoners Are Located in Enemy War Camps

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Names of 125 Americans reported in prison camps by the Prussian War Ministry were announced today by the War Department. Most of them were captured in the fighting at Seicheprey last April, and some have been reported previously from camps other than those in which they are now located.

The list, compiled by the Prussian War Ministry, was received from the American Legation at Bern, Switzerland, having been forwarded by the Spanish Embassy at Berlin. Some of the addresses are incomplete and others apparently erroneous. The list follows, the rank of the prisoners being private except where indicated:

Camp Darmstadt

ALIANO, Frank, 66 Park Street, Bristol, Conn.
ALLEN, Vincent, 223 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn.
ANTONIK, Frank, Webster, Mass.
BAINES, Edwin, corporal, 694 Second Avenue, West Haven, Conn.
BAINES, Percival, 604 Second Avenue, West Haven, Conn.
BRANDON, Daniel, sergeant, Towners, N. Y.
BREDER, William, Granston, R. I.
CAVERLY, Harry, 225 Green Street, Manchester, N. H.
CHAPMAN, Augustus, 95 Plais Street, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLETTE, Clyde, Barton, Vt.
CHMIEL, Walter, Bridge Street, Brooklyn.
CLARK, Lester, 325 Norton Street, New Haven, Conn.
COLIVER, George, 105 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn.

Camp Tuelch

KINCH, Sidney, Clayville, N. Y.
ABBOTT, John S., second lieutenant, 425 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul.
BURKE, Joseph O., second lieutenant, Pittston, Penn.

Camp Giesen

MILLER, Frederick, sergeant, 16 Evergreen Court, New Haven.
NOLAN, Joseph E., sergeant, 62 Chestnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
ATENAIDE, Edward A., sergeant, 89 Pack Avenue, West Haven, Conn.
WOODS, Henry E., sergeant, 107 Plymouth Street, New Haven.
SMITH, Frank L., sergeant, Revere, Mass.
GOLDMAN, Louis J., 3612 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
LITCHFIELD, Lloyd W., Needham, Mass.
M'HEUGH, George D., corporal, 109 Tylee Street, New Haven.
BUFFUM, Thomas, corporal, Paris, France.

Camp Parchin

ANDERSON, Axel, seaman.
BENNETT, Nathaniel, seaman, Portland, Me.
BELL, John M., Philadelphia.
CARLTON, George, Manistee, Mich.
CASEY, Frank, sea cook.
GRAHAM, Leo L., seaman, Billings, Mont.
MUSE, Benjamin, corporal, Petersburg, Va.
WITHERWOOD, Richard, steward ship Beluga, Oakland, Cal.
STINNESSEN, Harold, seaman.

Camp Muncheberg

BROOKS, Frank, 822 Dawson Street, Bronx, New York.
TINGO, Peter Q., 2419 Arthur Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Camp Eutin

WILLIS, Harold, second lieutenant, Paris, France.
CAMP HEBERG
BUCKLEY, Everett, sergeant, 3704 Boulevard, Chicago.

Camp Hameln

EDENA, Louis, lieutenant, Cabool, Mo.

Camp Limburg

BARBEAU, Adair, Danvers, Conn.
BARRY, Thomas, corporal, 145 Oliver Street, New Haven.
BARTHYATE, Jack, corporal, New Canaan, Conn.
BERGMAN, Harold, corporal, 86 Williams Street, New Haven.
BIGLOW, Lester, 749 Diddlewell Avenue, New Haven.
CARLSON, Melvin, corporal, 55 Paul Gore Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
DESLI, Albert, New York.

DRESSER, Irving, sergeant, 35 Pine Street, Bristol, Conn.
FREELAND, Georges, captain, Westville, Conn.
GAGNON, Antoni, 4 Munchausen Avenue, Bristol, Conn.

GARTON, Stewart, Pawtucket, R. I.
HAWLEY, George L., Hartford, Conn.
KIRBY, Raymond, New Haven.
KNUDSON, John, New Haven.
KONING, Edward, second lieutenant, Rochester, N. Y.
LABROLA, Vincenzo, 82 Clark Street, Bristol, Conn.

LEARY, Joseph, 14 Harwich Street, Lillie, William, Southampton, Conn.
MASTERS, Harold, Stamford, Conn.
MURPHY, John, Amesbury, Mass.
NELSON, Claude J., Forestville, Vt.
OLIVER, Michael, Pawtucket, Conn.
REYNOLDS, Walter, sergeant, New Haven.

RICH, Suwall, corporal, Dorchester, Mass.
RIECHMAN, Herman, Philadelphia.
ROACH, Joseph, Ridgely, Conn.
RODGER, Earl, Danville, Vt.
SANDLER, Louis, Philadelphia.
SHARKEY, Eugene, sergeant, Ansonia, Conn.
SUDOCK, Carl, New Haven.

SWANSON, Harry, Waverly, Mass.
BUCKLEY, Everett, sergeant, 3704 Boulevard, Chicago.

Camp Hameln

EDENA, Louis, lieutenant, Cabool, Mo.

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In Roshanara crepe, moon-glo satin, tussah, Shantung, satin crepe de cygne. Also white gabardine, tricotine and serge.

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